

2003-2004 : Expenditure Budget

Comparative Indicators

Québec measured
with other jurisdictions



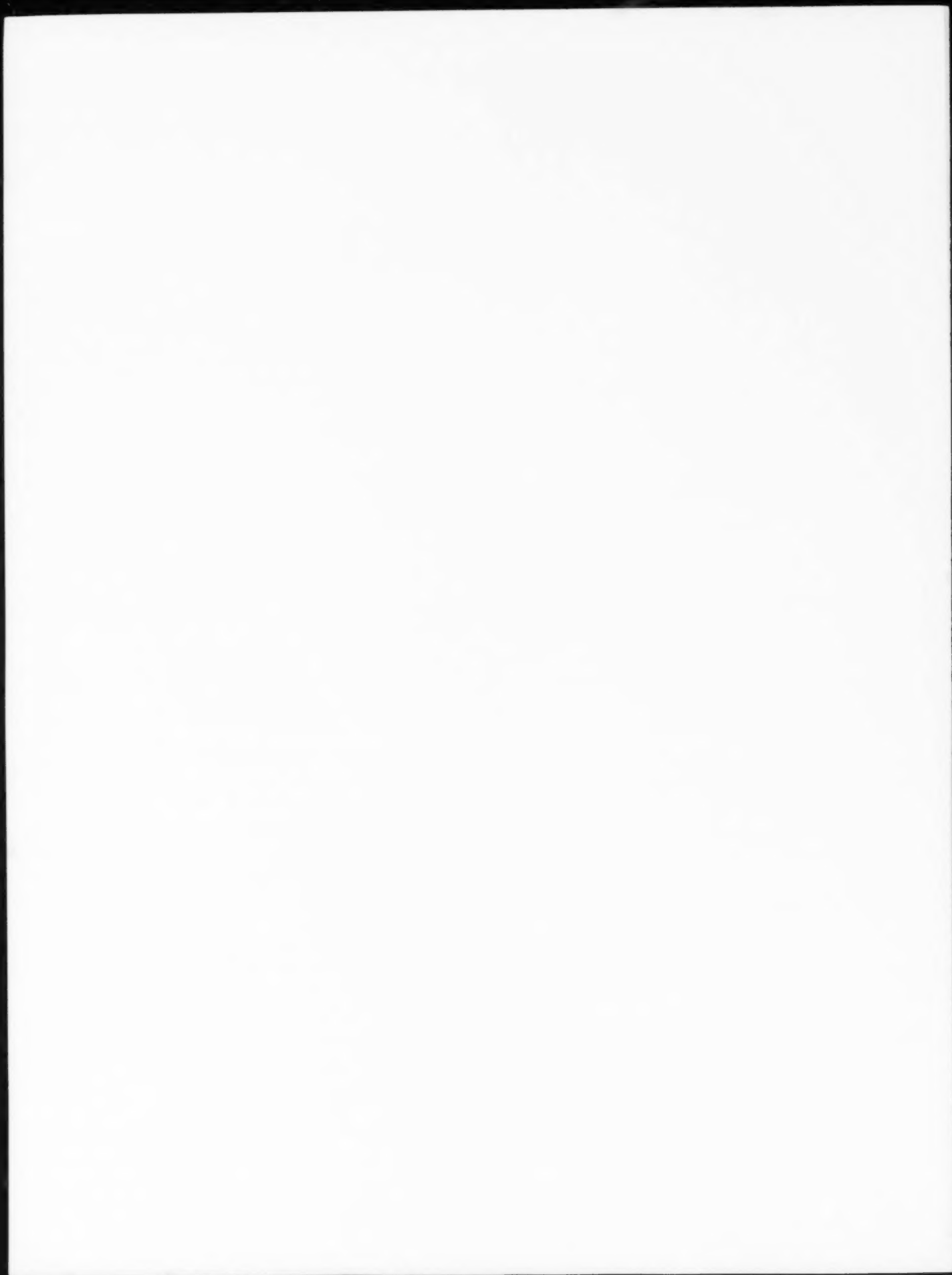
Québec 

**PERFORMANCE
BENCHMARKS**
**A comparison
of Québec with
other jurisdictions**

Dépôt légal :
Bibliothèque du Canada
Bibliothèque du Québec
ISBN-2-551-21745-8
Mars 2003

Table of contents

FOREWORD	3
ECONOMY	6
1.1 <i>Per-capita gross domestic product</i>	7
1.2 <i>Economic growth</i>	8
1.3 <i>Employment growth</i>	9
1.4 <i>Investment perspectives</i>	10
1.5 <i>International exports</i>	11
PUBLIC FINANCE	12
2.1 <i>Public administration expenditures</i>	13
2.2 <i>Public employment as share of total jobs</i>	14
2.3 <i>Public administration workforce</i>	15
2.4 <i>Net debt of the provinces</i>	16
HEALTH	18
3.1 <i>Health expenditures (private and public)</i>	19
3.2 <i>Public health spending levels</i>	20
3.3 <i>Disability-free life expectancy at birth</i>	21
3.4 <i>Active physicians</i>	22
3.5 <i>Tobacco consumption</i>	23
EDUCATION	24
4.1 <i>Education expenditures</i>	25
4.2 <i>Hours of educational instruction in schools</i>	26
4.3 <i>Graduation rate</i>	27
4.4 <i>Performance of Québec students in reading and mathematics</i>	28
ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES	30
5.1 <i>Employment-assistance beneficiaries</i>	31
5.2 <i>Change in employment-assistance rate</i>	32
5.3 <i>Children age 0 to 12 with a place in a daycare establishment</i>	33
5.4 <i>Public expenditures per capita for daycare</i>	34
ENVIRONMENT	36
6.1 <i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	37
6.2 <i>Increase in greenhouse gas emissions</i>	38
PUBLIC SECURITY	40
7.1 <i>Reported crimes per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	41
CONCLUSION	42
GLOSSARY	43
LIST OF GRAPHS AND SOURCES	44



Foreword

Québecers want to know how their tax dollars are spent and how Québec compares to other jurisdictions. This report covers a number of key socioeconomic indicators that to some extent can address those concerns.

Jurisdictions

Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario are the Canadian jurisdictions selected for comparison purposes because of either their population or proximity to Québec.

Internationally, the choice was made from among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), namely Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The northern countries were selected because of their population, social policies and geographic location. The other European countries are often mentioned in international comparisons. Japan is the most developed country in Asia while the United States is our next-door neighbour. The countries chosen for comparison include members of G-7, a group of industrialized nations with the most highly developed economies.

Socioeconomic indicators

The comparisons cover the following areas:

- Economy
- Public finance
- Health
- Education
- Assistance for individuals and families
- Environment
- Public security

The main concepts used in comparing Québec's position to that of the other jurisdictions are defined in the glossary at the back of this study.

Reputable source

The statistical data comes from reputable sources, primarily surveys by the OECD and statistical bodies such as Statistics Canada and the Institut de la Statistique du Québec. Occasionally, figures from various government departments or agencies are used.

The variety of sources sometimes forces us to use older reference years, despite the availability of more recent data in some jurisdictions, in order to establish a valid basis for comparison. In a few cases, there may be more than one reference year; these have been identified where applicable.

The OECD figures are compilations of national surveys whose methods may vary from country to country because of differences in statistical capability and local concepts.

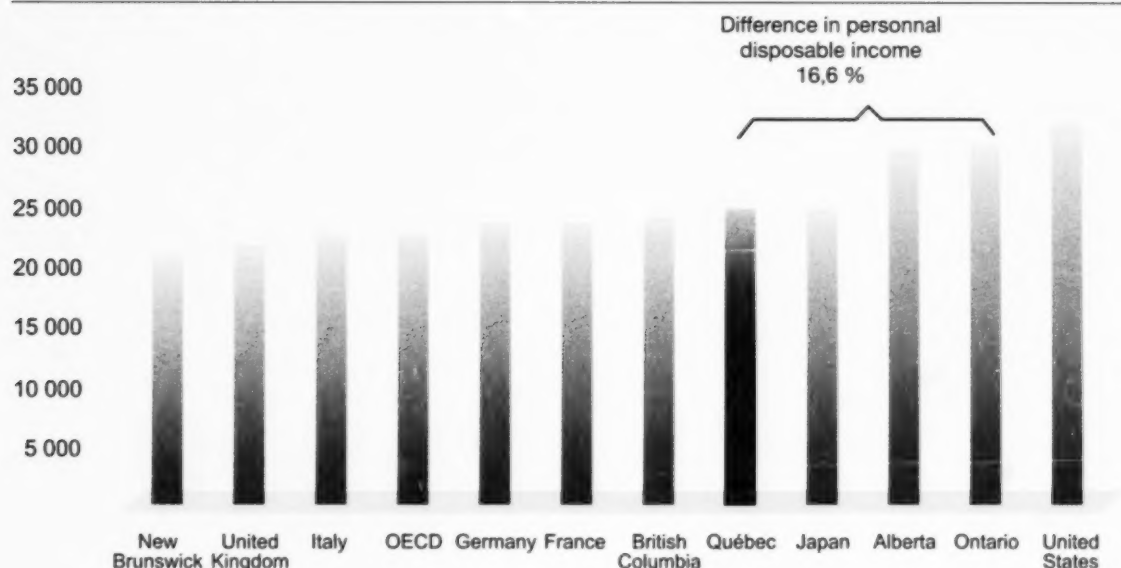
To draw comparisons with other jurisdictions, at times it is necessary to determine purchasing power parity (PPP) to take into account a country's official exchange rate as well as cost-of-living differences.

Economy

- Overview**
- Québec's per-capita wealth compares favourably to that of OECD countries. It remains however below that of richer Canadian provinces such as Ontario and Alberta.
 - In 2002, Québec's economy grew faster than that the other G-7 economies, resulting in a sharp rise in proportion of the population that is employed, which achieved a record high.
 - Since the Free Trade Agreement with the United States took effect, Québec's international exports have increased by over 200%. Approximately 85.0% of these exports are to the United States.

Québec prosperity is comparable to that of OECD countries

1.1 Per-capita gross domestic product, 2001 (1995 US\$)



Sources: OECD (GDP, population and PPP)

Canada: Statistics Canada.

United States: DRI-Wefa (GDP) and US Census (population).

Compilation by the Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche of the preceding sources.

- The wealth produced in Québec exceeds the average of OECD countries: in 2001 Québec's per-capita gross domestic product amounted to US\$24,560 (1995) compared to US\$22,510 for OECD countries.
- Québec's prosperity is below, however, that of other jurisdictions such as Alberta (US\$29,651), Ontario (US\$29,852) and the United States (US\$31,682).
- Moreover, note that in the past 10 years, per-capita personal disposable income has grown at a higher rate in Québec than in Ontario, narrowing the gap from 20.0% in 1991 to 16.6% in 2001.¹

¹ Statistics Canada, CANSIM

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

**THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED
TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST
REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY**

**USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES
REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN
A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.**

REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT LES PAGES QUI SUIVENT

**LES PAGES SUIVANTES ONT ÉTÉ REPRODUITES EN
DOUBLE AFIN D'AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DE
REPRODUCTION**

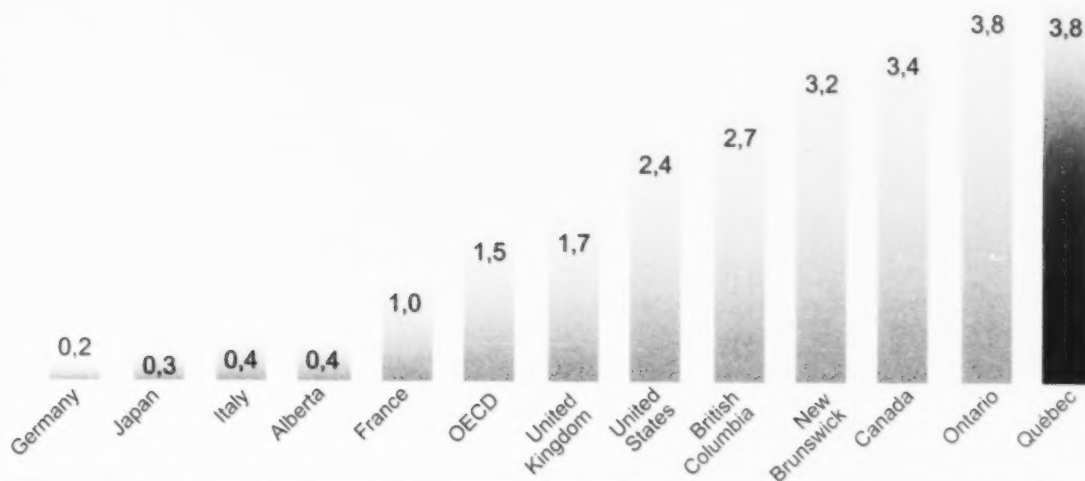
**LES UTILISATEURS DOIVENT CONSULTER TOUTES
LES PAGES REPRODUITES SUR LA FICHE AFIN
D'OBTENIR LA LECTURE DU TEXTE INTÉGRAL**

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel.: (416) 362-5211
Toll Free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

Higher economic growth than G-7 countries

1.2 Economic growth, 2002 (Real GDP in %)

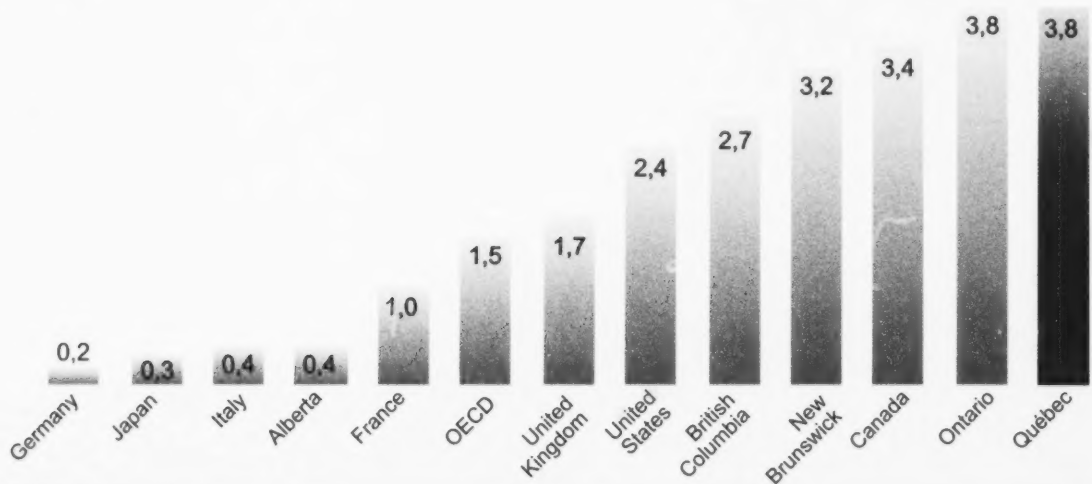


Sources: Consensus Economics, Datastream, Statistics Canada, Compilation by the Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche of the preceding sources.

- The Québec economy grew at a rate of 3.8% in 2002, the highest in Canada with Ontario.
- For comparison purposes, the average growth rate of OECD countries was 1.5% in 2002. The economy of the United States, Québec's main trading partner, grew by 2.4%.

Higher economic growth than G-7 countries

1.2 Economic growth, 2002 (Real GDP in %)

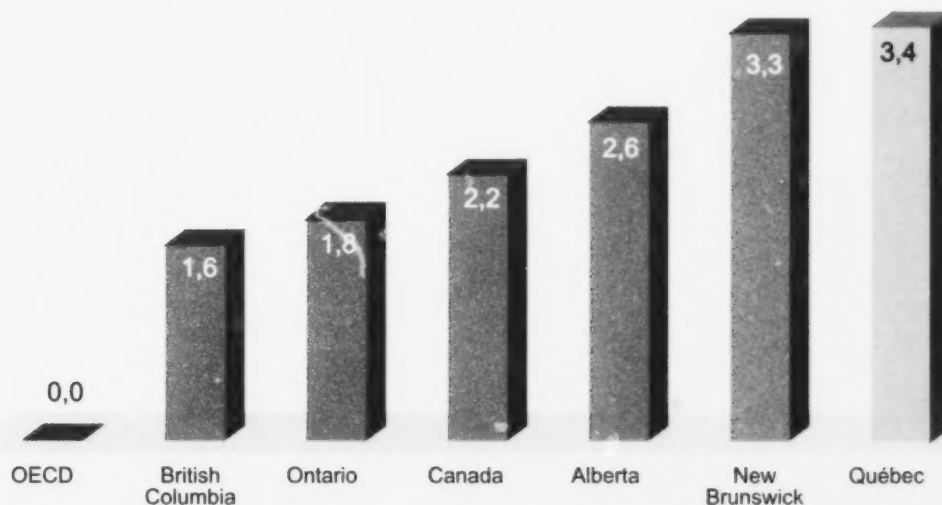


Sources: Consensus Economics, Datastream, Statistics Canada, Compilation by the Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche of the preceding sources.

- The Québec economy grew at a rate of 3.8% in 2002, the highest in Canada with Ontario.
- For comparison purposes, the average growth rate of OECD countries was 1.5% in 2002. The economy of the United States, Québec's main trading partner, grew by 2.4%.

Employment growth above the Canadian average

1.3 Employment growth, 2002 (%)



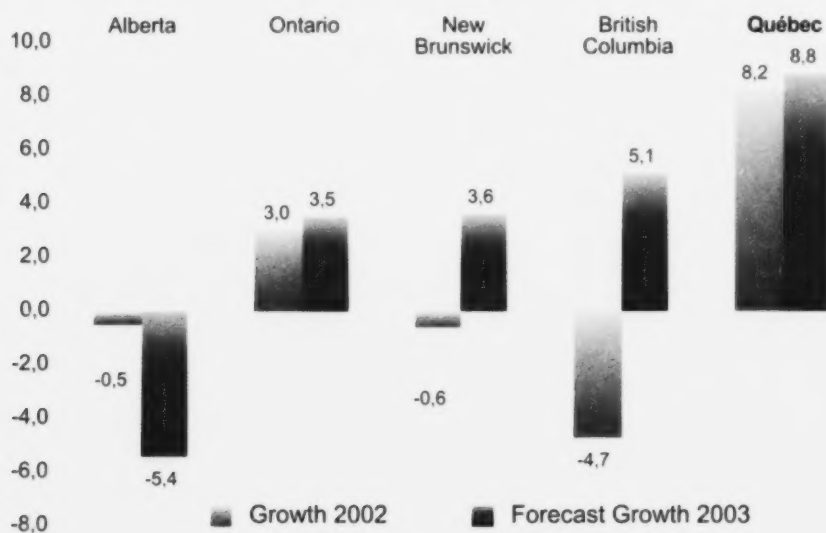
Sources: OECD and Statistics Canada

- In 2002 employment in Québec grew by 3.4%, exceeded Canada's rate of 2.2% and the zero average rate for OECD countries.
- Some 118,200 jobs were created in Québec in 2002, 35.3% of all new jobs created in Canada.¹ Nonetheless, Québec's unemployment rate remains higher than the Canadian average.
- In December 2002, the percentage of Québec's population that was employed reached a record high.

¹ Statistics Canada, CANSIM

Strong investment growth in Québec

1.4 Investment growth*, 2002 and 2003F (%)



Source: Statistics Canada

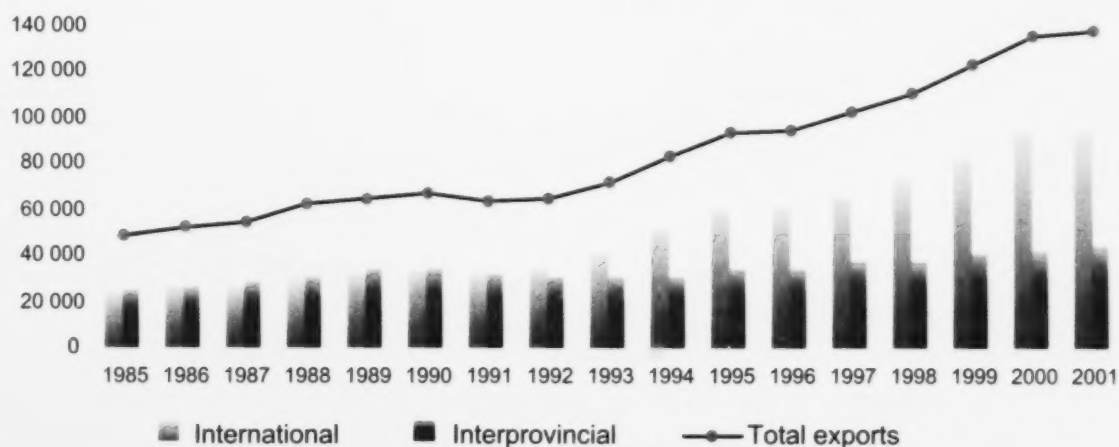
F: Forecast

* Includes public and private investment.

- Investments in Québec grew by 8.2% in 2002 or faster than in the Canadian provinces of reference.
- The 2002 trend is expected to continue in 2003 with an 8.8% growth rate forecast.

An economy increasingly open to the world

1.5 Growth in Québec exports, between 1985 and 2001 (\$millions)



Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche

- Québec's international exports grew by over 200% from 1988 to 2001. This proves that Québec benefited from the 1988 Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1994.
- Québec exports totalled \$138.7 billion in 2001, or 60.4% of the GDP. International exports amounted to \$94.¹

¹ Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Direction de l'analyse du commerce extérieur, Le Calepin, December 2002.

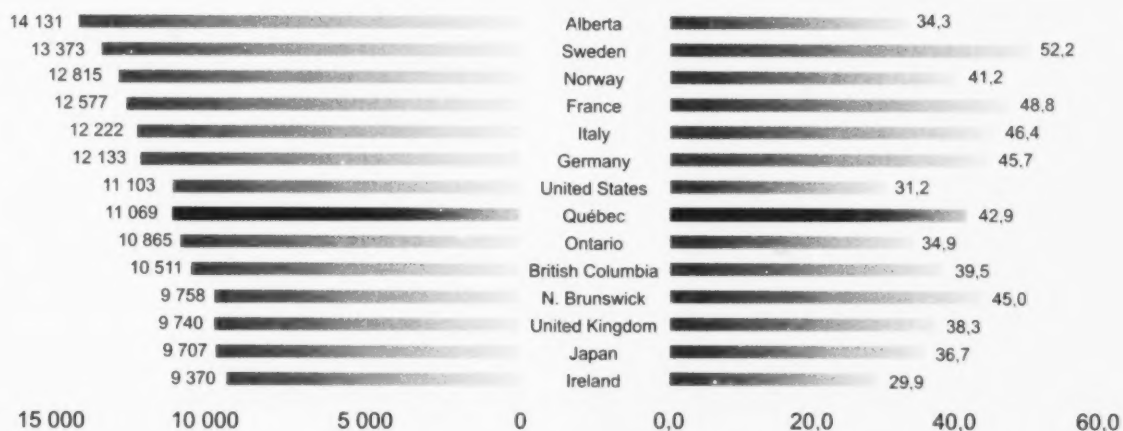
Public finance

- Overview** • Québec allocates a substantial share of its collective wealth to public services. This percentage, however, is lower than in other OECD countries.
- The public sector accounts for one out of every five jobs in Québec, but the responsibilities handled often differ from other Canadian provinces.
 - Despite having a balanced budget since 1998-1999, Québec's net debt ranks near the top among Canadian provinces.

A substantial share of wealth allocated to public services

2.1 Public administration expenditures, 2001 (US\$ per capita)

(% of GDP)

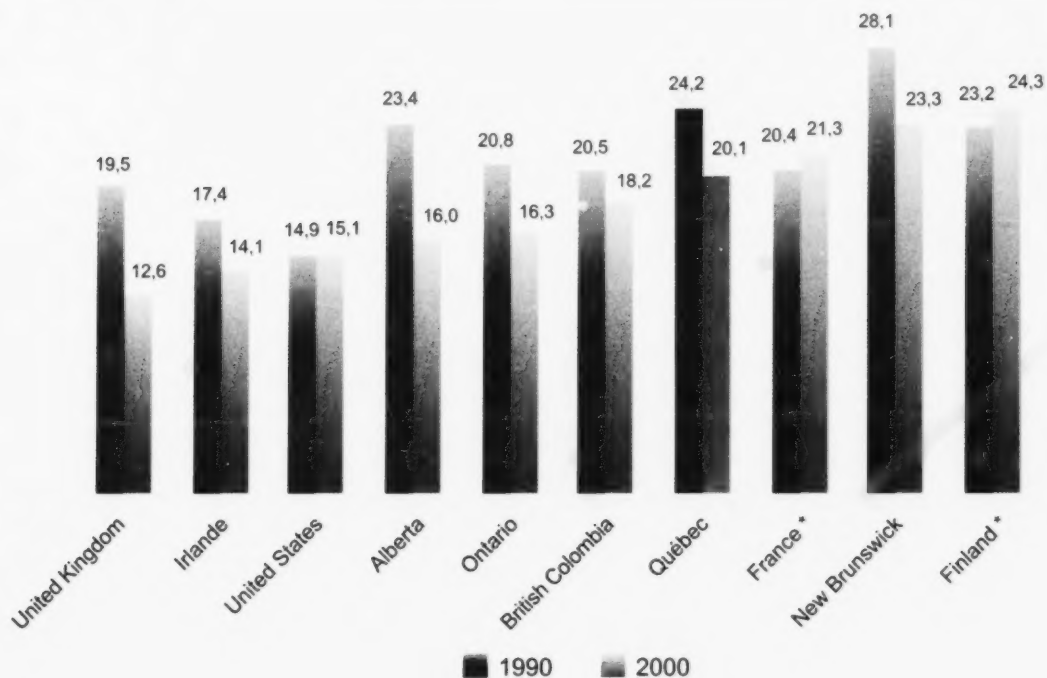


Sources: OECD, Public accounts and provincial budgets, and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche
PPP=1.2 applicable to Canadian provinces

- Public administration expenditures means spending by all levels of government on public services within a given territory. These outlays vary with the level of services available to the public.
- Québec allocates 42.9% of its collective wealth to finance public services. This percentage is higher than in Ontario, but lower than in countries such as Sweden, France, Germany and Italy.

Reduction in public employment share on job market

2.2 Public employment¹ as share of total jobs, 1990 and 2000 (%)



Sources: OECD, Conference Board of Canada and Statistics Canada

¹ Includes all levels of government

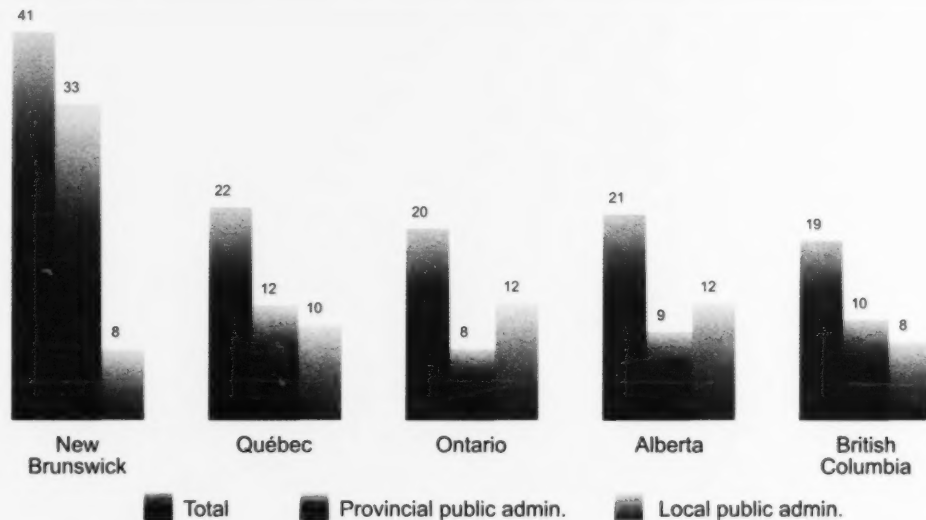
* France: 1997, Finland: 1998, United Kingdom: 1999.

- In Québec, the public sector accounts for 20.1% of total employment, or about one out of every five jobs.
- From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of public sector jobs declined in most OECD countries. This trend is also evident in Québec, whose public employment rate dropped from 24.2% to 20.1%.

In the public sector, more jobs that are due to a different division of responsibilities

2.3 Provincial and local public administration workforce, 2002

(employees per 1,000 inhabitants, excluding health and education networks and state-owned businesses)

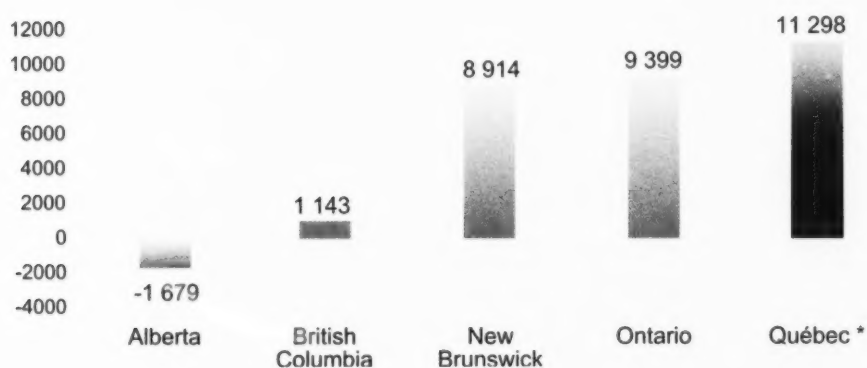


Sources: Statistics Canada and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche – Third quarter, 2002

- In all due proportion, the number of public-sector jobs is relatively higher in Québec than in many other Canadian provinces. This situation is notably explained by the way in which Québec exercises its powers, and by differences in the division of responsibilities among other jurisdictions. Certain provinces have more responsibilities at the local level than Québec has.
- For example, the number of public-sector jobs per 1,000 inhabitants is 22 in Québec and 20 in Ontario:
 - Ontario municipalities have a more important role than their counterparts in Québec. This means more jobs: 12 jobs per 1,000 inhabitants in Ontario compared to 10 per 1,000 in Québec;
 - Because of its nature, Québec handles certain functions in a different way than Ontario:
 - Federally funded activities: labour agreement, immigration agreement, GST administration;
 - Québec plays a larger role in a number of fields: tax collection, French language, international relations, pension plan, automobile insurance, etc.

Debt load high despite zero-deficit

2.4 Net debt as at March 31, 2002 (\$ per capita)



Source: Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche

* Net debt representing accumulated deficits

- In 2002, Québec's net debt per capita is \$11,298 compared to \$9,399 in Ontario, \$8,914 in New Brunswick, and \$1,143 in British Columbia.
- Alberta has no public debt, but rather an accrued surplus of \$1,679 per capita.
- Even though Québec's budget has been balanced since 1998-1999, its net debt remains high.



Health

- Overview**
- The share of its collective wealth that Québec spends on health is comparable to that of many OECD countries and other Canadian provinces. Yet on a per-capita basis, the amount is less than in most Canadian provinces.
 - Health accounts for a growing share of government expenditures.
 - Québec has the highest number of doctors per capita in Canada.
 - Disability-free life expectancy in Québec ranks among the highest in the world. The percentage of regular smokers is also lower than in many countries.

A substantial share of the budget spent on health

3.1 Health expenditures (private and public), 2000 (US\$ per capita)

(% of GDP)

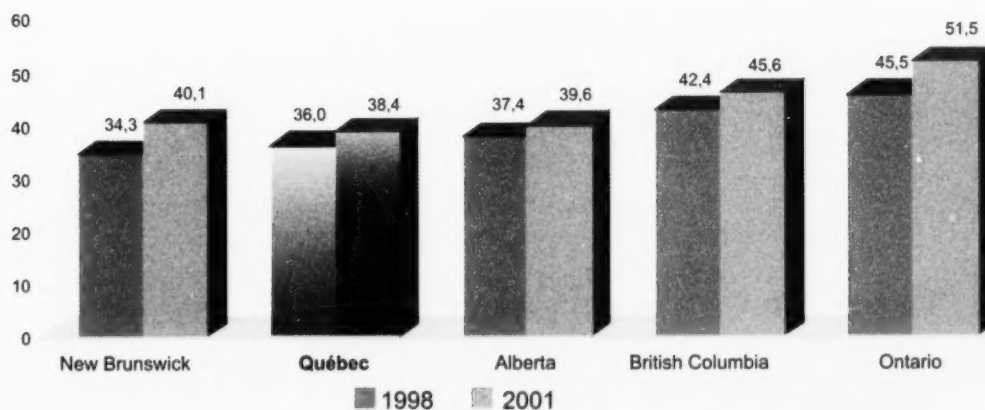


Sources: OECD, Canadian Institute for Health Information and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche
 Sweden: 1998
 PPP=1.18 applicable to Canadian provinces

- Québec spends 9.5% of its wealth on health. This is a substantial percentage compared with other jurisdictions.
- Per-capita health expenditures are higher in Québec than in many countries, but lower than in most Canadian provinces.

Health's growing share of government expenditures

3.2 Public health spending / Program expenditures by province, 1998 and 2001^F (%)

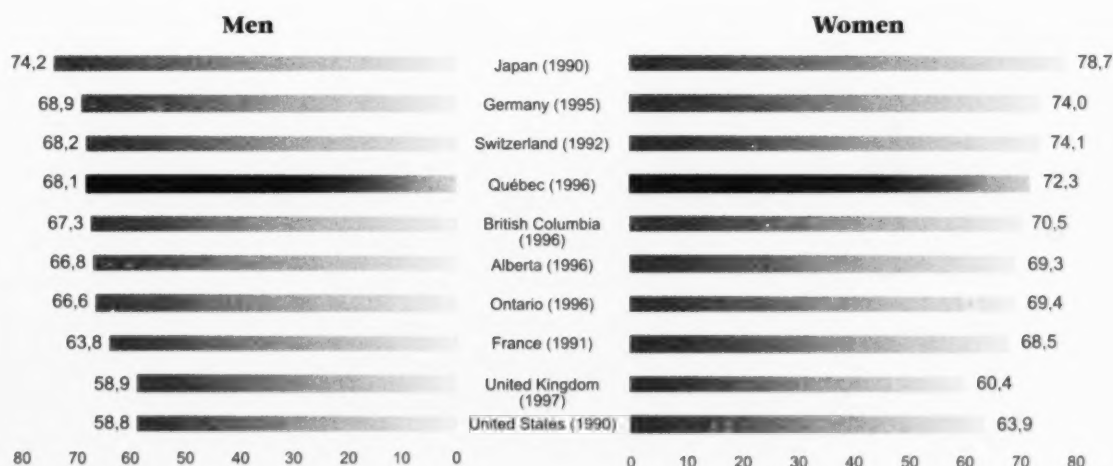


Sources: Public accounts and provincial budgets, and Canadian Institute for Health Information
F: Forecast

- According to data compiled by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) to compare the provinces:
 - Over one third of program expenditures were allocated for health in all the provinces covered in 2001 (calendar year);
 - Health spending accounts for a growing share of provincial expenditure budgets, and its share climbed in every Canadian province from 1998 to 2001.

Among the highest disability-free life expectancy in the world

3.3 Disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)

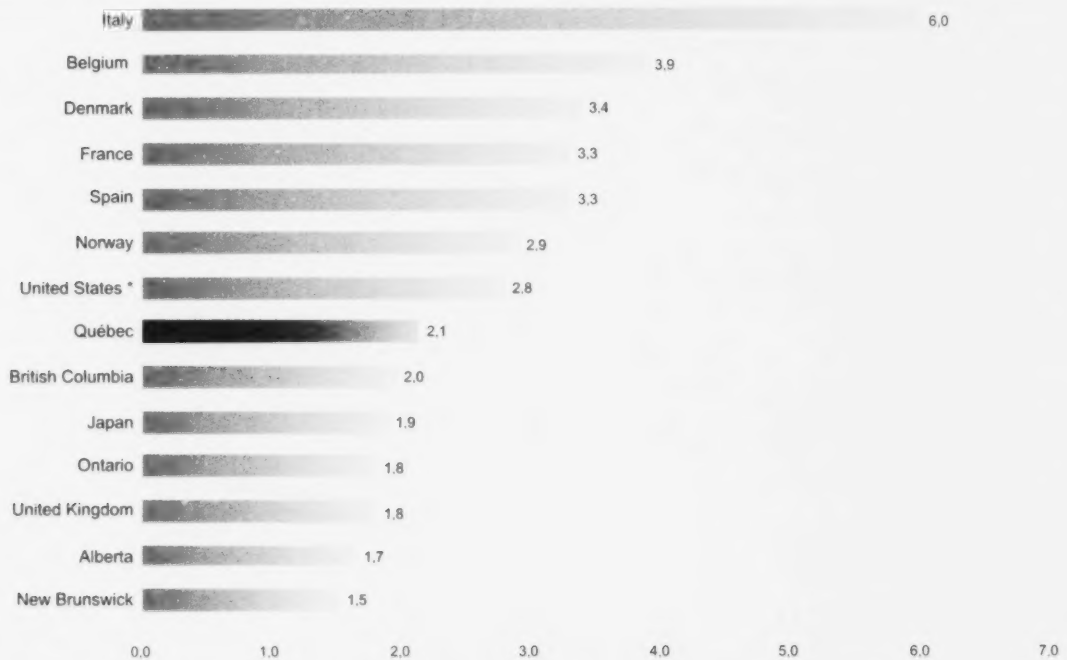


Sources: Statistics Canada and OECD

- Women generally have a higher disability-free life expectancy than men. In Québec, the figures in 1996 were 72.3 years for women and 68.1 years for men, or a difference of 4.2 years.
- Québécois enjoy one of the highest disability-free life expectancy rates. The figure is only higher in Japan, Germany and Switzerland. This comparison, however, is less than fully reliable due to the variety of reference years used.

The highest number of doctors per capita in Canada

3.4 Active physicians, 2000 (Density / 1,000 inhabitants)



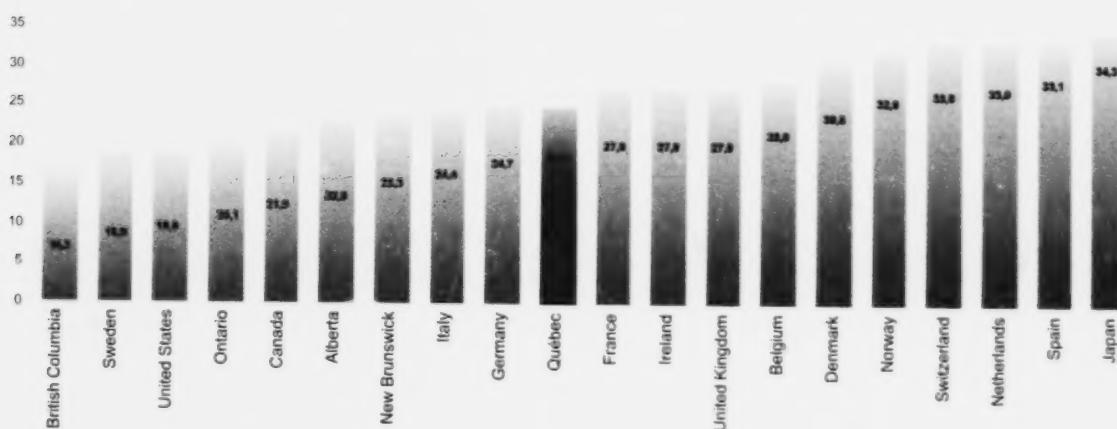
Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information and OECD

* United States: 1999

- In general, OECD countries have more active physicians per 1,000 inhabitants than Québec or Canada.
- Québec has 2.1 doctors per 1000 inhabitants, more than the rest of the Canadian provinces.

Less tobacco consumption than in many countries

3.5 Tobacco consumption (% smokers among the population)



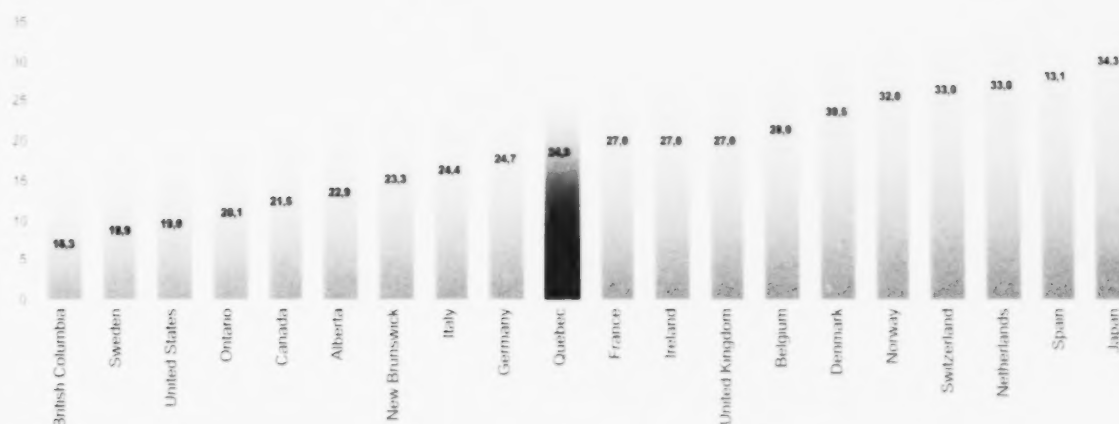
Sources: OECD and Statistics Canada
 2000-2001: British Columbia, Ontario, Canada, Alberta, New Brunswick, Québec
 2001: France, Belgium
 2000: Sweden, United States, Italy, United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands
 1999: Germany, Japan
 1998: Ireland
 1997: Switzerland, Spain

- Tobacco consumption is considered a major determining factor in health.
- The percentage of smokers in Québec is 24.9%, which is higher than the 21.5% Canadian average, yet lower than in many OECD countries.
- Québec allocates more of its collective wealth to education than most OECD countries.
- The number of hours Québec students spend in the classroom is equivalent to the average for OECD countries, but lower than in the other provinces.

Less tobacco consumption than in many countries

3.5 Tobacco consumption

(% smokers among the population)



Sources: OECD and Statistics Canada

2000-2001: British Columbia, Ontario, Canada, Alberta, New Brunswick, Québec

2001: France, Belgium

2000: Sweden, United States, Italy, United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands

1999: Germany, Japan

1998: Ireland

1997: Switzerland, Spain

- Tobacco consumption is considered a major determining factor in health.
- The percentage of smokers in Québec is 24.9%, which is higher than the 21.5% Canadian average, yet lower than in many OECD countries.
- Québec allocates more of its collective wealth to education than most OECD countries.
- The number of hours Québec students spend in the classroom is equivalent to the average for OECD countries, but lower than in the other provinces.

Education

- Overview**
- The secondary-school and university graduation rates of Québec students compare favourably with those in many OECD countries and Canadian provinces.
 - Québec students stand at the forefront of OECD countries and the Canadian provinces in reading and mathematics.

One of the highest shares of collective wealth spent on education

4.1 Education expenditures (private and public), 1999 (US\$ per capita)

(% of GDP)



Sources: OECD, Statistics Canada and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche

PPP = 1.19 applicable to Canadian provinces

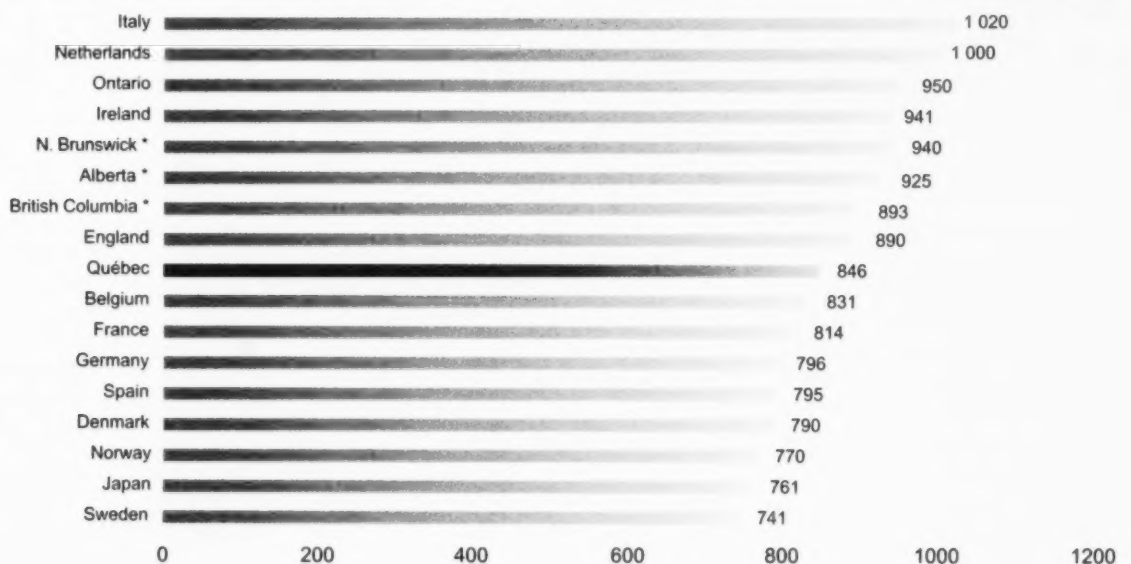
Average OECD spending on education as a percentage of GDP: 5.5

- Québec spends 7.6% of its collective wealth on education. This is a substantial share compared to OECD countries and other Canadian provinces.
- According to the ministère de l'Éducation¹, this large share in Québec is due to relatively higher teaching costs as well as more highly developed postsecondary education than in the OECD countries.

¹ Ministère de l'Éducation, Indicateurs de l'éducation, 2002 édition

Fewer classroom hours than in other Canadian provinces

4.2 Hours of educational instruction in schools, 2000 (Average for pupils age 9 to 11)

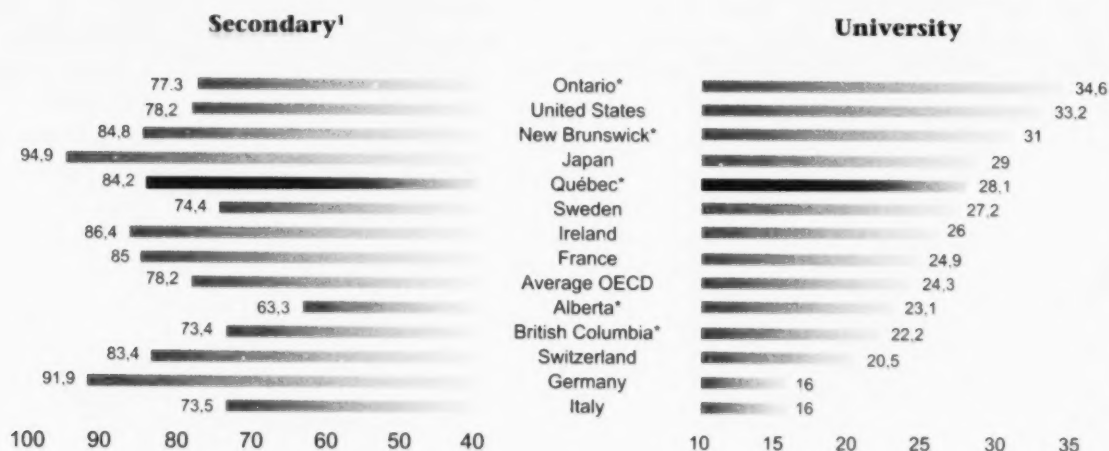


Sources: OECD and Ministère de l'Éducation
 Belgium: Flemish community.
 * Last update: 1998
 Average for OECD countries: 841 hours
 Average for Canadian provinces: 911 hours

- Québec students spend an average of 846 hours a year in the classroom, a figure equivalent to the average for OECD countries, but lower than in the other Canadian provinces.
- Effective September 2004, another hour a week will be added to students' schedule and a second in September 2005. This will increase classroom time to 918 hours per school year.

A favourably comparable graduation rate

4.3 Graduation rates, 1999 (%)



Sources: OECD and Statistics Canada

* 1997 figures for university degrees.

- When used in combination with indicators on the acquisition of knowledge, the secondary-school graduation rate reflects the efficacy of the educational system in providing the basic skills for entering the labour market.
- The secondary-school graduation rate in Québec stood at 84.2% in 1999, which is above the average for OECD countries.
- High university graduation rates make it possible to create or retain a highly skilled active population. In Québec, the rate for earning a first university degree is 28.1%, which is higher than in a large number of countries.

¹ The Québec figures include graduates in adult education and occupational training courses, whereas the Ontario excludes adults taking night or correspondence courses towards a high-school diploma.

**IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING
PAGES**

**THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED
TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST
REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY**

**USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES
REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN
A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.**

**REMARQUE IMPORTANTE CONCERNANT LES
PAGES QUI SUIVENT**

**LES PAGES SUIVANTES ONT ÉTÉ REPRODUITES EN
DOUBLE AFIN D'AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DE
REPRODUCTION**

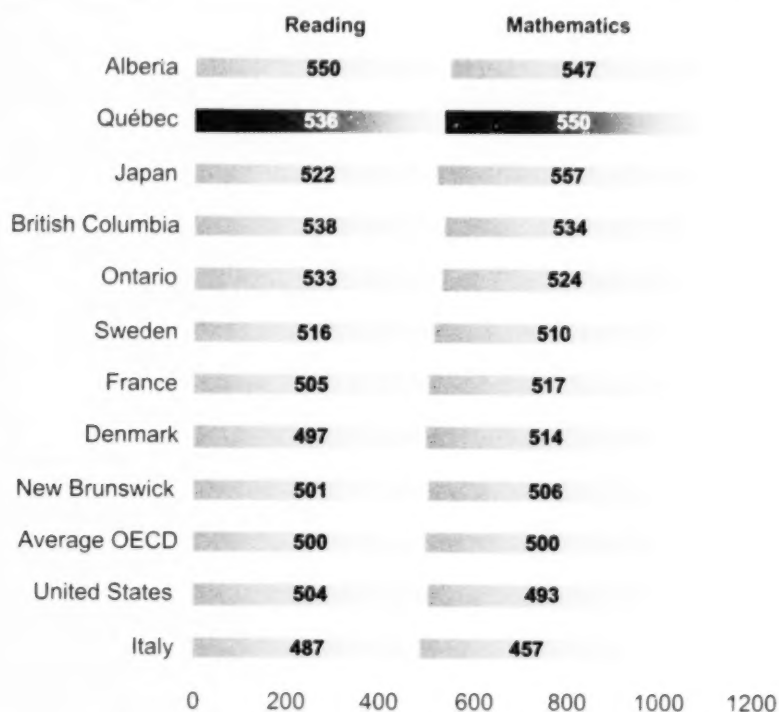
**LES UTILISATEURS DOIVENT CONSULTER TOUTES
LES PAGES REPRODUITES SUR LA FICHE AFIN
D'OBTENIR LA LECTURE DU TEXTE INTÉGRAL**

Micromedia
ProQuest

20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel.: (416) 362-5211
Toll Free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

Excellent performance by Québec students in reading and mathematics

4.4 Programme for International Student



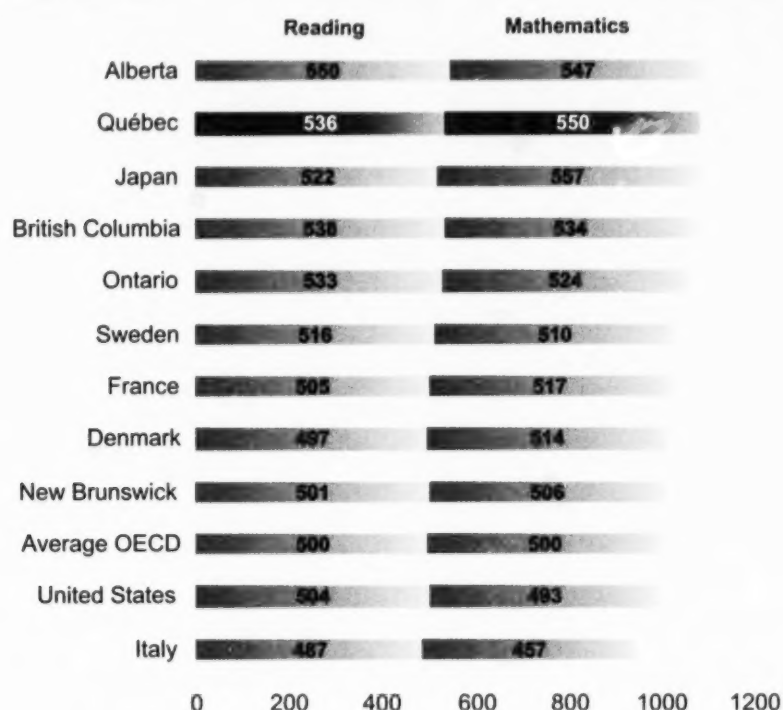
Source: Ministère de l'éducation du Québec

- In reading, Québec students rank second after Alberta and ahead of most OECD countries.
- In mathematics, Québec and Alberta rank near the top of OECD countries along with Japan.

¹ The figures represent the average for students divided into five levels of knowledge and ability. Level 5 is the highest with scores above 625, level 4 encompasses scores between 553 and 625 points, and level 3 scores from 407 to 481. The classification of students takes confidence intervals into consideration to determine whether differences are significant.

Excellent performance by Québec students in reading and mathematics

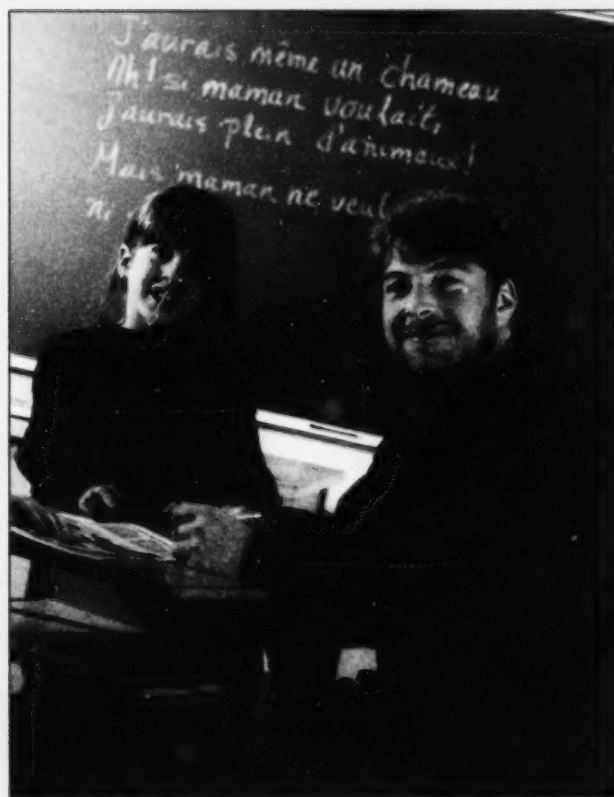
4.4 Programme for International Student



Source: Ministère de l'éducation du Québec

- In reading, Québec students rank second after Alberta and ahead of most OECD countries.
- In mathematics, Québec and Alberta rank near the top of OECD countries along with Japan.

¹ The figures represent the average for students divided into five levels of knowledge and ability. Level 5 is the highest with scores above 625, level 4 encompasses scores between 553 and 625 points, and level 3 scores from 407 to 481. The classification of students takes confidence intervals into consideration to determine whether differences are significant.

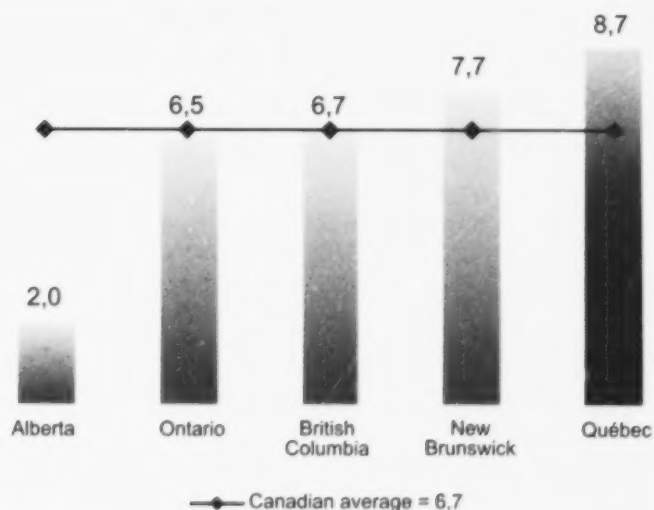


Assistance for individuals and families

- Overview**
- The percentage of employment-assistance beneficiaries is higher than the average for the rest of Canada.
 - Québec has the most generous public support for childcare services. It accounts for 40% of all places in licensed facilities in Canada.

Higher percentage collecting employment-assistance in Québec

5.1 Employment-assistance beneficiaries, 2002 (% of population under age 65)

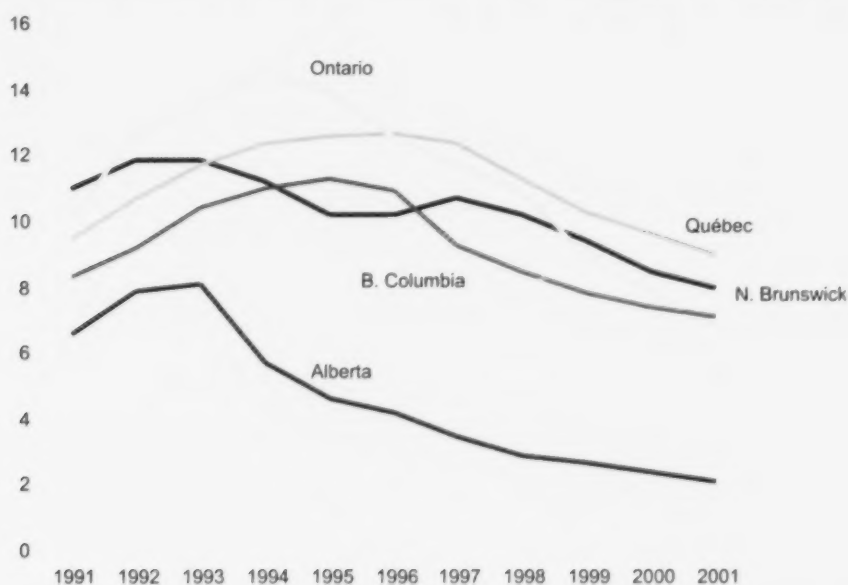


Source: Human Resources Development Canada

- The employment-assistance rate represents the percentage of the population under age 65 receiving last-resort aid.
- In recent years, Canadian provinces have reformed their social assistance systems. One common characteristic of these reforms is an incentive for those fit to work to enroll in employment opportunity programs.
- The percentage of employment-assistance beneficiaries in Québec is higher than in the rest of Canada. It stands at 8.7% compared to the Canadian average of 6.7%.

Employment-assistance rate affected by economic conditions

5.2 Change in employment-assistance rate, between 1991 and 2001 (% of population under age 65)

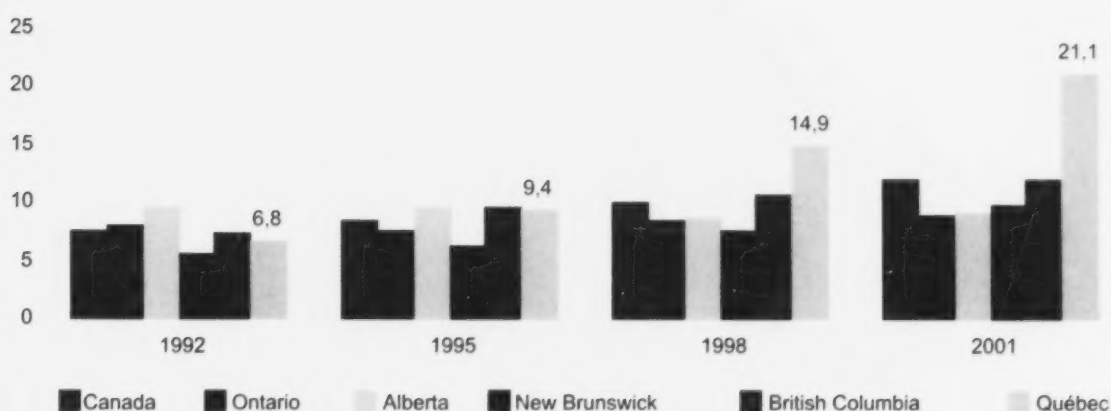


Source: Human Resources Development Canada

- It is known that economic conditions affect the number of employment-assistance beneficiaries. Due to a strong economy, the employment-assistance rate has declined in every province since the mid-1990s. Until 1995, the rate in Ontario was higher than in Québec.
- Variations in the employment-assistance rate can also stem from changes to the program's parameters and eligibility criteria, or changes to complementary programs.

Québec at the forefront in educational childcare services

5.3 Children age 0 to 12 with a place in a licensed facility¹, between 1992 and 2001 (en %)



Source: Friendly, M. et al.

• According to a recent study:²

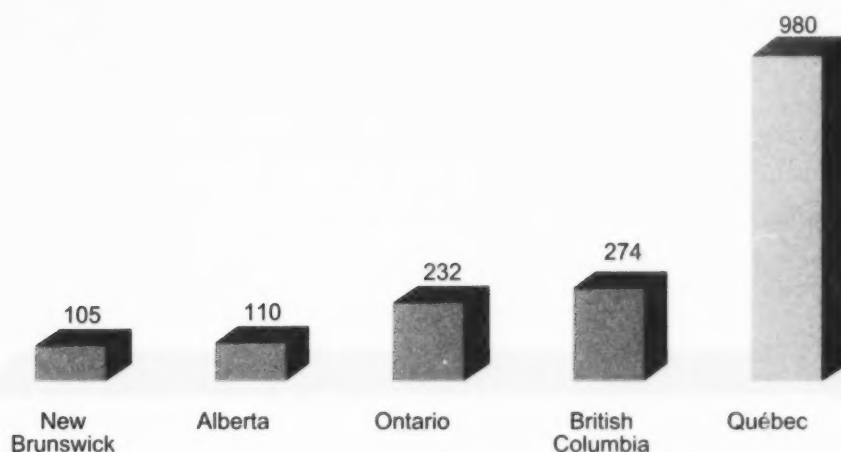
- Québec has 40.0% of licensed places in Canada yet only 23.0% of the child population from 0 to 12. Since 1992, 70.0% of the growth in licensed places has occurred in Québec;
- In 2001, 21.1% of Québec children had a place in a licensed early childhood education facility compared to only 12.1% in Canada.

¹ These are places in accredited, government-licensed facilities.

² Friendly, M. et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada, 2001

Much more funding for childcare services

5.4 Public expenditures per capita (children age 0 to 12), 2001 (\$)



Source: Friendly, M. et al.

- According to the aforementioned study:
 - In 2001, Québec accounts for 58.0% of expenditures on licensed childcare facilities across Canada;
 - Public expenditures per child age 0 to 12 in licensed childcare facilities varies by jurisdiction and ranges from \$105 in New Brunswick to \$980 in Québec.
- In March 2003, Québec will have 162,000 places in its “\$5 daycares” and this number is expected to increase to 200,000 by 2005-2006.

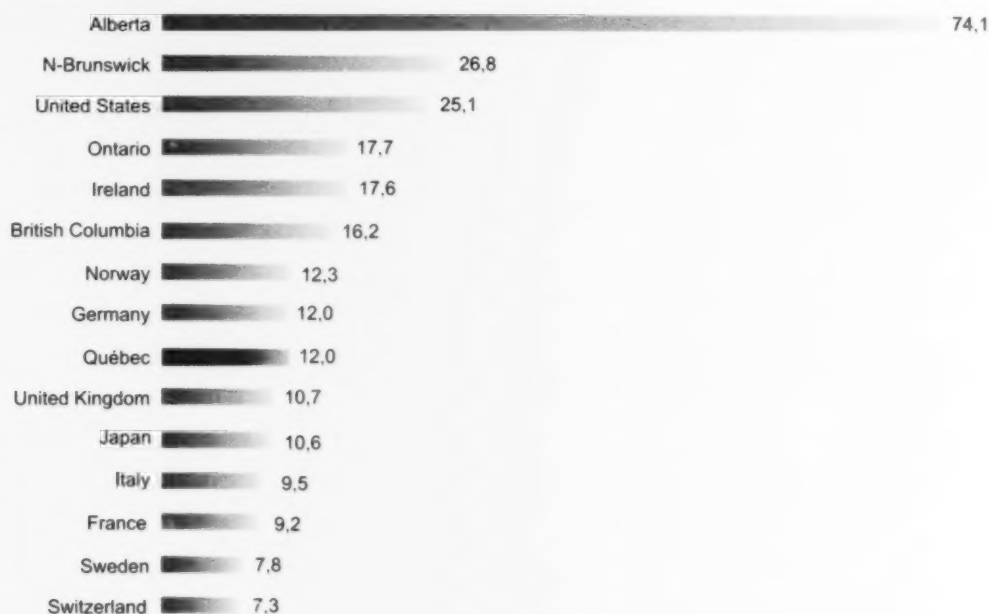


ENVIRONMENT

- Overview** • Québec, because of hydroelectricity, has an excellent record in the area of greenhouse gas emissions. It ranks among the OECD countries with the lowest per-capita rate of emissions from energy combustion.
- Total CO₂ emissions per capita have increased less in Québec than anywhere else in Canada over the last decade. Whereas the average increase during that period was 3.8 tonnes per capita in Canada, it stood at only 0.6 tonnes in Québec.

Lowest per-capita emissions rate in Canada

6.1 Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy combustion, 2000 (CO₂-equivalent tonnes per capita)



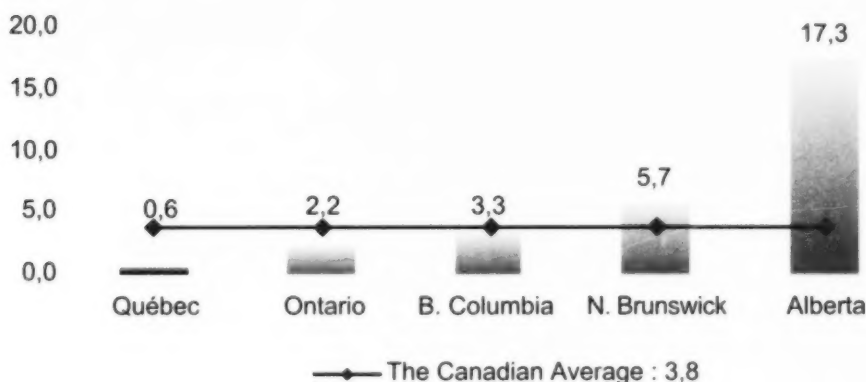
Sources: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, Environment Canada and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche.

- There are numerous sources of greenhouse gas emission, particularly energy combustion, industrial processes, solid combustibles, the use of solvents, and agriculture.
- Québec has performed well, with per-capita emissions amounting to 12 tonnes of CO₂ per capita, Québec emits less GHG than each Canadian province and compares favourably with most OECD countries.
- Québec's fine performance is explained by the heavy use of electricity, 95% of which is generated from waterpower¹.

¹ Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec and Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec, Plan d'action québécois 2000-2002 sur les changements climatiques.

Near-zero increase in greenhouse gas emissions in Québec

6.2 Increase in greenhouse gas emissions, 1990 to 2000 (CO₂-equivalent tonnes per capita)



Sources: Environment Canada and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche

- In Québec, greenhouse gas emissions increased less over the past decade than anywhere else in Canada. Total CO₂ emissions climbed by 0.6 tonnes per capita compared to an average rate of 3.8 tonnes in Canada during the same period.
- In Alberta, the average per-capita increase was 17.3 tonnes between 1990 and 2000.

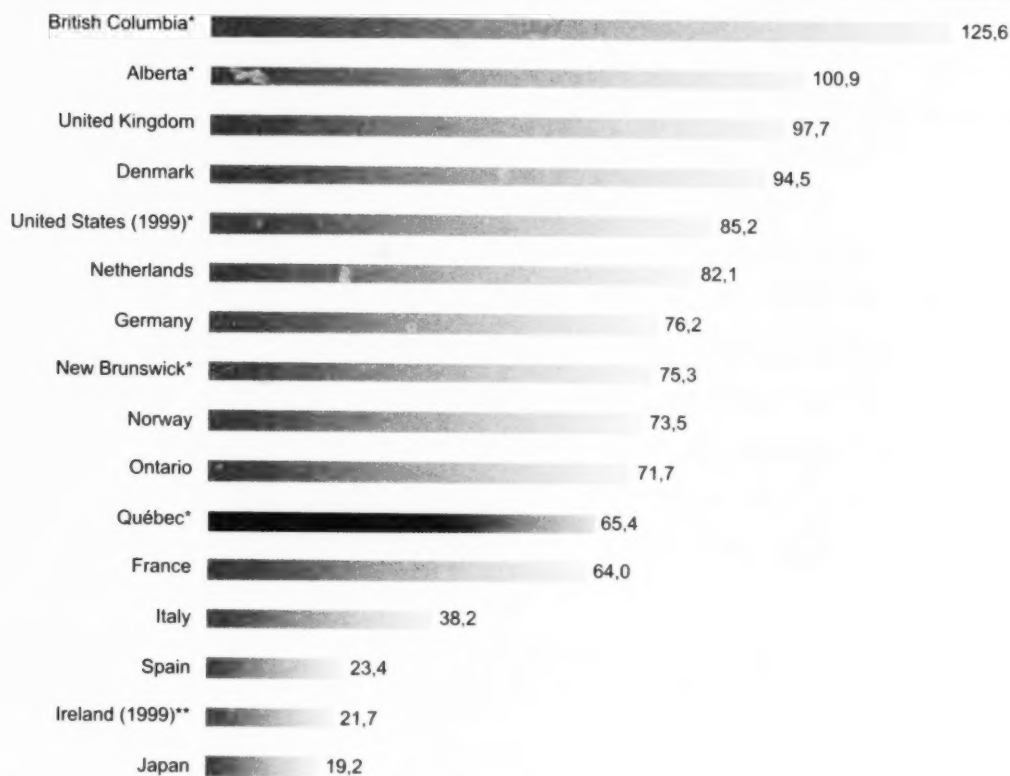


Public security

Overview One of the lowest crime rates in the world

Lower crime rate than many countries

7.1 Reported crimes per 1,000 inhabitants, 2000



Sources: United Nations and Statistics Canada

* 2001 data

** 1999 data

- One of the only indicators for drawing comparisons in the realm of public security is the crime rate.
- The crime rate in Québec is among the lowest in Canada. Québec also ranks well among other countries.

Conclusion

The socioeconomic indicators covered provide a portrait of Québec in comparison to other jurisdictions. The main findings are as follows:

- A healthy performance by the economy and employment in Québec in 2002, despite an unemployment rate that is still too high;
- Public expenditure accounts for a relatively large share of the economy even though public employment as a share of total employment has declined over the past ten years;
- Relatively substantial investment in health as a proportion of wealth, with Québécois having one of the highest disability-free life-expectancy rates at birth in the world;
- A greater share is spent on education than in most Canadian provinces and OECD countries, and a good performance of Québec secondary school students who rank among the best in the world in reading and mathematics;
- More assistance for families, mainly due to increased assistance in the form of childcare services;
- A decreasing number of employment-assistance beneficiaries, but more than the Canadian average;
- Favourable environmental record, with Québec having the lowest CO₂ emissions per capita in Canada;
- One of the lowest crime rates in the world.

We hope that publication of these indicators will lead to a better understanding of Québec's performance by identifying its strengths as well as areas for improvement.

Glossary

Public administrations

In Canada, public administrations include government corporations and enterprises, the public service and parapublic sector (health and education system) at the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government. Public employment encompasses the jobs at all these levels.

Economic growth measured by gross domestic product (GDP)

Economic growth is measured in terms of the GDP, which is the total value of all goods and services produced in a given country or territory over a year in order to measure the revenue generated by production.

"Real" growth is the measured increase after eliminating price fluctuations. The gross domestic product in constant dollars, or real GDP (to eliminate price fluctuations) is measured using the prices from a base or reference year.

Tobacco consumption

The definitions vary with the source of the data. According to the OECD, daily smokers are the people age 15 or over who smoke every day, whereas for Statistic Canada it means anyone age 12 or over.

Public expenditures as a percentage of GDP

Public expenditures are those of the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government.

There is no indicator of public expenditures as a percentage of GDP for the Canadian provinces. An indicator was developed, based on the OECD indicator for Canada (total public administration expenditures as a percentage of GDP).

Health expenditures (private and public)

Total health expenditures means all spending on healthcare provided by institutions or individuals who apply their knowledge and mastery of medical, paramedical and nursing skills in serving the population.

Disability-free life expectancy at birth

Number of years a person can expect to live from birth without a disability if mortality and disability rates remain the same as they are now. This indicator has been used since the 1970s in a number of OECD countries.

Active physicians

The number of doctors, whether general practitioners or specialists (including independents) who actively practice medicine in public or private institutions. The figures exclude dentists, stomatologists, qualified physicians working abroad, in administration, research or industry. The numbers include foreign doctors licensed to practice and actively practising medicine here. The statistics are expressed in terms of full-time equivalent.

Purchasing power parity (PPP)

PPPs refers to the monetary conversion rates used to account for price differences between countries. They are used for GDP comparisons among countries. PPPs are calculated by determining, in each country, the cost of a basket of goods and services covering all the components of the GDP; the OECD expresses its PPPs in number of units of national currency expressed in United States dollars.

The conversion rate determined by the OECD for Canada was used for all the provinces because a PPP has not been calculated for them. This puts Québec at a disadvantage in comparisons with provinces where salaries are higher, particularly Ontario and Alberta, because prices are higher there. Conversely, it puts Québec ahead in comparisons with provinces such as New Brunswick, where prices and salaries are lower.

Graduation rate

This measurement consists of the number of graduates from a given program over the population theoretically at the age of earning that degree.

List of graphs and sources

1.1 Per-capita gross domestic product, 2001

Sources: OECD (GDP, population and PPP)
Canada: Statistics Canada.
United States: DRI-Wefa (GDP) and US Census (population).
Compilation by the Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche of the preceding sources.

1.2 Economic growth, 2002

Sources: Consensus Economics, Datastream, Statistics Canada, Compilation by the Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche of the preceding sources.

1.3 Employment growth, 2002

Sources: OECD, OECD Economic Outlook No. 72, December 2002, preliminary version
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, December 2002
Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, January 2003
Statistics Canada, The Daily, January 24, 2003
Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Series v2062811, v2063567, v2063756, v2063945, v2064701, v2064512, v2064890 and v2065835

1.4 Investment growth, 2002 and 2003

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Daily, February 26, 2003

1.5 Growth in Québec exports, 1985 to 2001

Sources: Institut de la statistique du Québec, Comptes économiques des revenus et dépenses du Québec, 2002 edition
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Direction de l'analyse du commerce extérieur, *Le calepin*, December 2002

2.1 Public administration expenditures, 2001

Sources: OECD, OECD Economic Outlook No. 72, December 2002
Public accounts and provincial budgets
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, décembre 2002

2.2 Public employment as share of total, 1990 and 2000

Sources: OECD, Public Management Service, 2001 and Labour Force Statistics, 2002
Conference Board of Canada (Total employment for Canada and the provinces, 1990 and 2000)
Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Series v135015, v135026, v135027, v135025, v135030, v135017

2.3 Provincial and local public administration workforce, 2002

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Series v135240, v135116, v135241, v135118, v135242, v135121, v135245, v135109, v135233
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, December 2002

2.4 Net debt as at March 31, 2002

Source: Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, unpublished data

3.1 Health expenditures (private and public), 2000

Sources: OECD, Health Data 2002, 4th ed.
Canadian Institute for Health Information
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, December 2002
OECD, 2001-adjusted figures

3.2 Public health spending / program expenditures by province, 1998 and 2001

Sources: Public accounts and provincial budgets
Canadian Institute for Health Information

3.3 Disability-free life expectancy at birth

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Tables 102-0018 et 102-0019
OECD, Health Data 2002, 4th ed.

3.4 Active physicians, 2000

Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Canada's Health Care Providers
OECD, Health Data 2002, 4th ed.

3.5 Tobacco consumption

Sources: OECD, Health Data 2002, 4th ed.
Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Table 105-0027

4.1 Education expenditures (private and public), 1999

Sources: OECD, Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators 2001, Paris, 2002, OECD in Figures 2001 and OECD in Figures 2002
Statistics Canada, CANSIM II Tables 478-0004, 478-0005, 478-007 and 478-0015
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, December 2002
Ministère de l'Éducation, Indicateurs de l'éducation, 2000 edition

4.2 Hours of educational instruction in schools, 2000

Sources: OECD, Education at a Glance 2002
Ministère de l'Éducation, Direction de la recherche, des statistiques et des indicateurs

4.3 Graduation rates, 1999

Sources: OECD, Education at a Glance – OECD Indicators 2001, Paris, 2001
Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, 2000, No. 81-229
Statistics Canada, Education Indicators in Canada, Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program 1999, Canadian Education Statistics Council, February 2000

4.4 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), 15-year-olds, 2000

Source: Ministère de l'Éducation, Indicateurs de l'éducation, 2002 edition

5.1 Employment-assistance beneficiaries, 2002

Source: Human Resources Development Canada, Social Program Information and Analysis Directorate

5.2 Change in employment assistance rate, 1991 to 2001

Sources: Human Resources Development Canada, Social Program Information and Analysis Directorate

5.3 Children age 0 to 12 with a place in a licensed facility, 1992 to 2001

Source: Friendly, Martha et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2001, Childcare Resource and Research Unit, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, 2002, 180 pages

5.4 Public expenditures per capita (children age 0 to 12), 2001

Source: Friendly, Martha et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2001, Childcare Resource and Research Unit, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, 2002, 180 pages
Horizon 2005, Prospérité et qualité de vie, Plan d'action pour un Québec meilleur, Gouvernement du Québec

6.1 CO₂ emissions from energy combustion, 2000

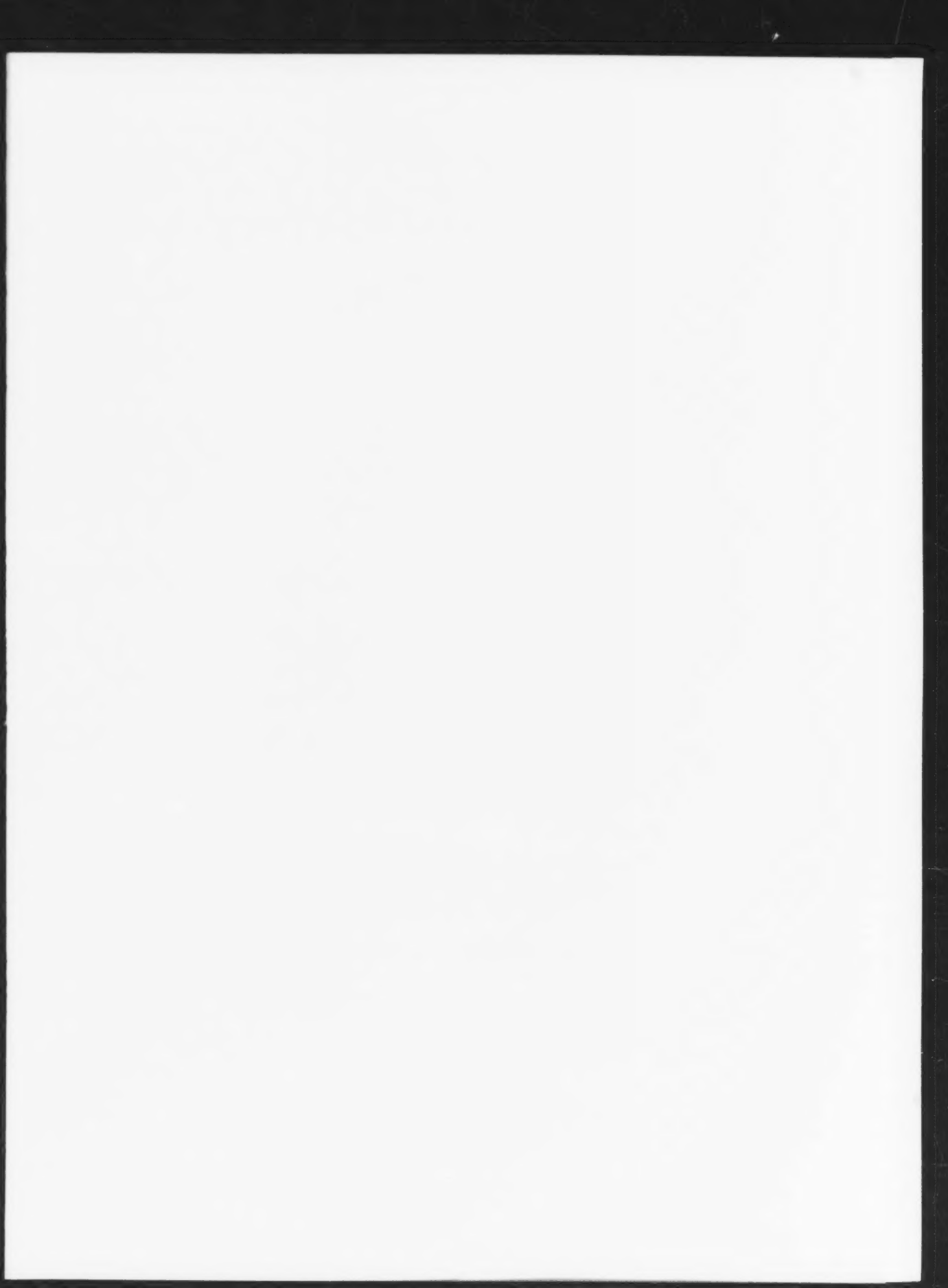
Sources: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, Environment Canada and Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche

6.2 Increase in greenhouse gas emissions, 1990 to 2000

Sources: Environment Canada, Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 1990-2000
Ministère des Finances, de l'Économie et de la Recherche, Bulletin mensuel sur la situation économique et budgétaire des provinces, December 2002

7.1 Reported crimes per 1,000 inhabitants, 2000

Sources: United Nations, "Seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 1998-2000"
Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Table 252-0013



Conseil du trésor

Québec

